

METAL PRICES
NEW YORK, March 27.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 92 1/2¢; lead 7 1/2¢; spelter 7 3/4¢; copper 23 1/2¢.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight cooler; Thursday generally fair.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 74.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1918.

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GERMANS MEET DEFEAT

Enormous German Force Massed for New Drive Near Roye

British and French Prepared to Meet Hammer Stroke

LONDON, March 27.—The British delivered a counter-attack today between the angle of the Ancre and the Somme and recaptured Morlan-court and Chipilly, the war office announced this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Official French dispatches received here today say the newspapers in Germany are preparing the people for a Franco-British offensive forecasting the entry of a powerful army of reserves.

Germany's supreme effort to break the Allied front in the west apparently is no nearer accomplishment today than it was on the day the great drive started, and she is estimated to have lost 400,000 men in the futile effort during less than a week's fighting.

She has not given up the attempt, however, the advices from the front indicating that her forces are massed for a drive in the region of Roye and Noyon in an effort to break through there, as a preliminary to a rolling up of the Allied forces either to the north or the south.

As against the chances of her accomplishing this purpose may be counted the factor of forewarning for the Allies. There seems no doubt now as to where the heaviest hammer stroke is to fall and the opportunity is offered of disposing the vast Allied reserve forces to meet it—an opportunity lacking in the earlier stages of the drive.

Having regained nearly all the devastated Somme region in their offensive, the German armies now find themselves before an Allied defense which grows stronger each hour. In the north, the enemy has been definitely checked and in the south where his latest and most important gains have been made, he has been unable to push west of Roye and Noyon.

The British line from the Scarpe river southwest through Albert to the Somme has held fast for 24 hours and the Germans have been repulsed in local attacks along this sector. The front here is now west of the old Somme battlefield and west of the Ancre river just north of Albert which is eighteen miles northeast of Amiens.

Americans in Fight.
On this front, Field Marshal Haig reports, American troops are now aiding the French and British. The identity and size of the American units have not been disclosed, but it is probable they form a part of the Franco-American reserves on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

From Noyon eastward to south of La Fere the French hold strong positions along the Oise which the Germans have been unable to push back. It is reported from Berlin officially that French and American troops have carried out strong counter-attacks south of La Fere against the pivot of the German line but without success.

Apex East of Albert.
The apex of the blunt-pointed wedge the Germans have driven in the British lines in six days is east of Albert. Berlin reports that British counter-attacks here have been repulsed, but on the other hand, the Germans have made no gains. The outer points of the wedge are Monchy, south of the Scarpe, and the Oise river south of La Fere.

That the enemy did not make other attacks on the western front simultaneously with his blow west of Cambrai is accounted for by the statement from Field Marshal Haig that the Germans have used up most of their reserves and that more than 840,000 men have been thrown into the battle by the enemy. All other sectors of the western front have been drawn on by the Germans to carry out their great attack.

Americans Force Back Germans.
American gunners on the sector northwest of Toul have forced the Germans to abandon the town of Richcourt, opposite the American lines. This town has been shelled heavily as has St. Baussant and other important points behind the enemy lines. The artillery on both sides has been busy firing gas shells but the Americans have given the enemy two shells for every one of his. There has been no infantry action either here or on the sector east of Luneville.

Allied Line Unbroken.
The entire line, as it now runs, with British, French and Americans standing together, presents an unbroken front throughout the battle area. There has been a slowing down in the German pressure north of the

efforts and heavy losses, to relax the force of their pressure. Meanwhile it is clear that the Germans themselves are being compelled to admit that their success in driving back the entente lines for such great distances on so wide a front is by no means a decisive one. "Nobody can foresee what will result from it," General von Ludendorff declared in an interview in alluding to the victory he claims.

Concurrently the Germans are apparently finding their positions in the east, where they were supposed to have peace with Russia and the Ukraine, none too secure. The Black sea port upon which they relied to insure the shipment of sorely needed grain from the Ukraine by way of the Danube, has been recaptured by the Bolshevik and Ukrainian troops, the Russian semi-official news agency reports. This follows shortly upon the news of the recent recapture of two other Black sea ports, Kherson and Nikolayev, by the Bolsheviks.

Austrians Not Succeeding.
It was upon Odessa that Germany also was reported as relying as a key point on the "direct route to the east," she boasted of having secured in her scheme of penetration into the Orient. Germany is reported to have left control of affairs in the Ukraine largely in the hands of the Austrians while she was engaged in her great effort on the western front and apparently they are making noon too good a job of it.

Americans' Valiant Support.
PARIS, March 27.—A French military commentator, writing in reference to the situation today, says concerning the Americans: "At various points on the front our allies are bringing to the British their valiant support."

PARIS, March 27.—Last night the German advance was held up everywhere, according to the official statement of the war office today. The enemy, weakened by heavy losses, it adds, has been obliged to slow up his efforts.

The statement follows: "Last evening and during the night the Germans, weakened by their heavy losses, were compelled to retard their efforts. The valiance of the French troops, defending the ground foot by foot, is beyond all praise."

"The French are holding a line running through L'Eccluse, St. Aun and Boisselles, north of Lassigny, in front of the southern part of Noyon and along the left bank of the Oise. During the night the French repulsed strong reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach their positions northwest of Noyon."

"On the remainder of the front there was an intermittent bombardment."

HEAVY ATTACK IN NIGHT.
LONDON, March 27.—A heavy attack was made early in the night against the new British line south of the Somme. It was repulsed after severe fighting, the war office announced.

In consequence of attacks yesterday afternoon and last night the British troops on both banks were forced back a short distance in the neighborhood of Bray. The announcement follows: "As a result of the enemy's attacks yesterday afternoon and evening astride the Somme our troops on both banks were forced back a short distance in the neighborhood of Bray. A heavy attack was made early in the night against our new line south of the Somme and was repulsed after severe fighting. At one point in the neighborhood of the river, the enemy forced his way into our positions but was thrown back by our counter-attacks."

"Further local fighting has taken place also north and northeast of Albert but the situation on this part of the battle front remains unchanged."

Not Evacuating Campaign.
PARIS, March 27.—Reports current here that the inhabitants of Compeigne, between Paris and the battle front, were being removed, are denied by the Petit Journal. A large number of persons, it says, are leaving the town voluntarily to avoid violent bombardments by enemy airplanes but no order to evacuate has been given.

Glad to Punish Americans.
AMSTERDAM, March 27.—The part played by American troops in the attempted relief of the French flank near La Fere is referred to briefly by most of the German war correspondents, but so far no mention has been made of the presence of Americans among the prisoners.

GOTHAM LAWYER ON RED CROSS COUNCIL



George B. Case.

George B. Case, a New York lawyer who has been devoting much of his time to Red Cross work through the past several months, has been made a member of the Red Cross war council since the resignation of Charles D. Norton.

FRENCH DESCRIBE BIG GUN SHELL

Caliber 8.8 Inches, Length 20 Inches, Carries Twenty Pounds of Explosives.

PARIS, March 27.—The caliber of the shells that are being fired into Paris by the German long range gun is 8.8 inches and the length of the shell is 20 inches, L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, states. The shell weighs 200 pounds and contains less than twenty pounds of explosives.

The shell is provided with a fuse protected by a threaded stopper and has a diaphragm inside which divides the shell into two compartments of unequal size. Two holes in the diaphragm afford communication between the two compartments. This explanation is given to explain the cause of the two explosions which have followed in quick succession and led to the belief that two guns were firing.

TRAINING PERIOD TO BE SHORTENED

Younger Classes Must Be Sent to Supply Necessary Manpower.

LONDON, March 27.—Discussing means of replacing the loss of manpower in France, the Daily Mail suggests it probably will be found necessary to shorten the period of training for recruits and to send to the front the younger classes at an earlier age than heretofore.

All physically able Russian subjects in England, the newspaper says, are being called to the colors, the authorities having cancelled the recent order which temporarily suspended the summoning of these men.

ALLIES TO FIGHT TO BITTER END

Field Marshal Haig Replies to President Wilson's Cablegram Sent to Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Field Marshal Haig's reply to President Wilson's cablegram was received today at the White House. "Your message of generous appreciation of the steadfastness and valor of our soldiers in the grand battle now raging has greatly touched us all," cabled the marshal. "Please accept our heartfelt thanks. One and all believe in the justice of our cause and are determined to fight on without counting the cost until the freedom of mankind is safe."

ly means. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says the fact that the Americans got "a severe lesson" is "especially gratifying to us."

Another correspondent says: "The undoubted bravery of the Americans proved no match for the furor Teutonic."

BRITISH HOLDING AT APEX

Troops Valiantly Fighting at Point of German Wedge.

HUNS HEAVY LOSERS

Estimate of 400,000 Lost Out of Seventy Divisions.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 27.—The Germans last night continued their furious onslaught southwestward from Ham against the allies' defenses in the region of Roye and Noyon, having slowed down in their patent attempt to cut through the British line further north where such desperate resistance was offered.

Hard fighting occurred last night about the town of Albert. Large enemy forces pushed forward toward the place, but at last accounts the British were holding them doggedly at this possible gateway to Amiens.

The conflict in the sector around Roye and Noyon appears to be of great importance from the many indications that the German higher command is attempting to split the allied front there and start a rolling up process either way.

From the average of casualties in the various German units as given by prisoners one arrives at the conclusion that the German emperor has lost 50 per cent of these men since he gave the signal for the advance.

The Germans have now reclaimed virtually all of the territory they held at the beginning of the battle of the Somme in 1916. At some places they have not retaken all the old ground, but at other points they have overstepped it somewhat.

The official British statement of yesterday said it had been established that more than seventy German divisions had been engaged in the battle.

The usual estimate of the present strength of a German division is 12,000 men, so that a loss of 50 per cent would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

HOG ISLAND YARD COSTS BIG SUM

Expert Naval Architect Says Total Amount Will Be About \$40,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Total cost of the government for constructing the shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., where 120 fabricated steel ships are to be built under the agency contract plan, will be between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000, the senate commerce committee was told today by John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., an expert naval architect, brought here to testify by the contractors.

This sum includes only the yard construction and does not take into consideration any work on ship construction.

An original estimate was made at \$21,000,000, but officials of the International corporation estimated it would be much more than that.

Members of the senate committee have expressed belief that the total cost would not go beyond Mr. Freeman's estimate.

MADE TO KISS THE FLAG.
LIMA, Ohio, March 27.—Four more alleged pro-Germans of Delphos, near here, took the oath of allegiance last night, saluted the Stars and Stripes and kissed the banner, by order of the Delphos vigilance committee, organized to round up all suspected anti-Americans in this community.

More than 1000 persons joined in the demonstration.

LUDENDORFF NOT VERY OPTIMISTIC

Claims German Victory, But Cannot Foresee What Result of It Will Be.

BRITISH BRAVE FIGHTER

Plan of Battle Being Well Carried Out—Germans Fighting Desperately.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—"A great battle has been fought and victory has been won but nobody can foresee what will result from it," said General von Ludendorff, chief aid to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview with the correspondent at the front of the Tages Zeitung of Berlin.

The general praised the British for their tenacious resistance and continued:

"The British believed they could rely on the strength of machinery. The employment of tanks and great numbers of machine guns is typical of their methods of warfare."

The German infantry, the general adds, had only one night's normal rest during five or six days of battle.

Infantrymen Risking Lives.
"In a battle like this," he remarked, "the infantrymen must risk his life not only once but continuously from trench to trench."

In an interview which is published in the Volks Zeitung of Cologne, General von Ludendorff says:

Battle Going as Planned
"The course of the battle goes exactly as it was planned, and as it was hoped it would go. The infantry has completely maintained the spirit with which it entered the war in 1914 and this will bring further successes although the enemy is still strong and fights with determination."

"We have succeeded in changing the fighting from position warfare to warfare of movement, although the attacker had everything against him and the defender had strong defensive means in his favor."

"Undoubtedly the British use machine guns with much skill. For instance, they construct subterranean corridors, starting from trenches in which machine guns are planted. Such installations cannot be observed by our artillery, and in foggy weather especially cannot be reached. Our infantry had to take all these machine gun nests, scattered everywhere over the battlefield."

Our men advanced with great elan so that it was difficult to follow them with tired horses and damaged carts, but the spirit of the men is splendid. "The preparations for the battle meant two months of strenuous labor. In the beginning of February the order was given and on the night of March 20-21 the attack was begun, right to the minute. Everything was ready. We see the result."

WAR COUNCIL IS SUMMONED

President Calls Most of Executive Officials to the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Wilson summoned most of the executive officials who are members of the war council to the White House for a conference at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Among those called were Secretary McAdoo, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Secretary Daniels, Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, and Chairman McCormick of the war trade board.

HINDUS PLAN TO KILL BETRAYERS

Send Man With Deadly East Indian Drug to New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Hindu-German plotters marked for death two persons in this city believed to have betrayed their secrets and sent here a Hindu supplied with a deadly East Indian poison to accomplish their purpose, according to information given out today by the federal authorities.

GENERAL BLOTTNITZ KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—German newspapers announce that General Paul Block von Blottnitz, commanding an infantry division in the German army, was killed at the front on March 23.

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS.
BRISBANE, Australia, Monday, March 25.—Heavy withdrawals from the state savings bank have been in progress. Today Premier Ryan issued a reassuring statement saying the position of the bank was perfectly sound.

GREAT MASSES IN FIGHT

Germans Pushing Against British With Enormous Manpower.

IN OPEN WARFARE

Great Main Effort Not So Successful as Anticipated.

LONDON, March 27.—The zone of open warfare is continuing to enlarge as the entente forces fall back fighting under the enormous weight of the German numbers, says Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in his dispatch today.

It is now clearly established, he adds, that the present offensive is the great main effort of the Germans and that it has not been as successful as they anticipated, the enemy being a long way behind his time table and having failed to break through and begin rolling up tactics.

Pushing With Full Main Power.
The Germans are now pushing against the British line with the full pressure of their masses. They have thrown in their reserves more rapidly than they intended, it is declared, and therefore are wearing themselves down, although they are naturally tiring the defense in the process. The general feeling, the correspondent reports, is that the French warfare are definitely passed.

TROTSKY MAKES PLEA TO ALLIES
Proposes to Organize Russians for a Renewed Fight With Germany.

PARIS, March 27.—The statement that Leon Trotsky has approached the entente with a new proposal, manifesting a desire to organize military resistance to the Germans, with the eventual support of French military missions, appears today in the Petit Parisien.

"There can be no better way of defining the attitude of the entente in this matter," the newspaper says, "than by saying again that the allies have been and continue to be willing to support all elements in Russia which desire to oppose the German invasions. Such, we believe, are the intentions of France as formulated by the government."

The present official status of M. Trotsky has not been made clear. He resigned as foreign minister early this month. After the removal of the government to Moscow he was said to be in control of the situation at Petrograd, as head of the military revolutionary committee.

CROWDS CHEER THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS
LONDON, March 27.—Four trainloads of wounded officers and soldiers from the battlefield in France reached London last night. As they were transferred to ambulances, crowds cheered and threw flowers. The wounded responded smilingly to the greetings.

"What was it like?" was asked of one wounded man.

"Oh, Fritz just rained shells on us like a hail storm," was the reply.

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